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take the bonds. This favorable loan has been made in the face of a secret attempt to injure the credit of Indianapolis in the money market. The negotiation of this large loan and the taking of it by a home trust company make a complete vindication of the credit of the city. The Controller is entitled to much credit for the success of the negotiation, and that success is another proof of his exceptional qualification for the most important office he holds. It is also cause for congratulation that Indianapolis has a banking house of the ability and the influence in the money market which enables it to be the successful competitor in a competition with houses in the East.

FACT VERSUS THEORY.

In 1892 the people voted upon a theory; now, in eighteen months, they find themselves confronted with a condition. They were as the man was, well, but wanting to be better, took a medicine and died. During Harrison's administration and under laws then enacted and approved by him, the manufacturing interests of this country never were more prosperous, and gave employment to thousands of people who, under the acts, threats and uncertainties of Democratic domination are now out of employment, and they are asking, yes, demanding, employment or wages and support of and from the public.

The dollar-a-bushel wheat that Bynum and his coadjutors promised the farmer now finds a slow market at less than 60 cents. The mechanic who was promised 40 cents an hour and eight hours a day, now seeks work and help at less than half that sum. The daily laborer who was assured that under a Democratic administration he would soon be able to own his own home, is now seeking the aid of public charity to help him find food for himself and his family. The Harrison administration reduced the public debt in its four years \$229,074,300, and left a full treasury; this is contrasted with a depleted treasury and an increase of the bonded debt of fifty millions in less than one year of Cleveland, and yet the evil has just begun. The war taxes that were abolished after the surrender of Lee are to be reimposed by a Confederate Congress, changed in location from Richmond to Washington. The free breakfast table of 1890 is to be charged with duties on sugar now, and on tea and coffee later. The wool grower who had a benefit conferred by the McKinley bill, is to be met in his market with the free fleeces of foreign flocks. The Indiana farmer and producer of corn and wheat, which, under reciprocity treaties, would find a foreign market, is met with an adverse tariff which prevents their export and thereby limits the demand and lessens prices. The home markets that grew up out of the employment of thousands of men and women in the great manufacturing industries of the country are closed, because of the products of cheaper and poorer labor from abroad, and our own mechanics and their families go cold and hungry to bed.

Of course, the theories of college professors like Chairman Wilson and the impracticable teachers of political economy of the schools, who know nothing of practical life, look well on paper and sound well in lectures, and might do in a land where men and women grew feathers and lived on bread fruit and bananas, but are not suited to the conditions left to the descendants of Adam and Eve, upon whom it is imposed to earn their food and shelter by the sweat of their faces. The Tom Johnsons of the Henry George single tax theorists want free trade, but Mr. Johnson will not give up his protected patents, the purchased results of other men's brain, and out of which he makes hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. The Cobden Club preachers and apostles of Great Britain are free traders, because her overpopulated districts must have employment in shops and factories to pay in exported wares for the food of her consuming millions. There is at no time in her home territory a three months' supply of food for her people and their cattle. If native or foreign fleets should close her ports for three months her people would perish. Not so in this country. If the United States were cut off from communication with the rest of the earth no industry need stop and no one need suffer. Our own self-dependence would generate wares, wants and industries that would give employment to all the people we have, and in that condition we would cease to be the dumping ground for the Socialists, Anarchists and unemployed of other countries, and we would be free from the demagoguery of the Wilsons, Bynums, Georges, Blounts and Cleveland. These happy exemptions would be an ample compensation for all the deprivations of such a condition.

THE REJECTION OF PECKHAM.

The action of the Senate in rejecting the nomination of Mr. Peckham for Justice of the United States Supreme Court must not be attributed wholly to political causes. It does indeed emphasize the bitterness of the Democratic factional fight in New York, and will tend to widen the breach between the Cleveland and Hill wings of the party, but it also shows that the Republican Senators are determined to assert their prerogative of voting against any man for Supreme Judge whom they do not believe to be sound in principle and well fitted for the position. It has been shown to the satisfaction of Republican Senators that Mr. Peckham is not only unsound on some important constitutional questions, but that he is unfitted by nature, temperament and habit for a position on the Supreme Bench. The New York Sun says that the name of Mr. Peckham would never have occurred to any member of the bar in that city as a suitable man for the place, and that his temperament and lack of judicial mind render him conspicuously unfit. "A man of more thoroughly unphilosophic mind," says the Sun, "could not be found. He cannot look at a question apart from his own prejudices; and his intellectual perversity would be hardly less dangerous in a judge than moral corruption itself." All questions of party politics aside, the Republicans were fully justified in voting against the confirmation of Mr. Peckham.

THE PATRONAGE SCANDAL.

The use which Mr. Cleveland has recently been making of patronage to influence Senators upon the vote for the confirmation of Mr. Peckham has been so patent that all except his thickest-and-thinnest defenders admit it, even to his recent civil-service supporters. The President's course in this respect has been so notorious that it has become the subject of conversation among Democratic Senators. One Senator who was supposed to be hostile to Peckham, has declared during the last week that every person recommended by him had been appointed, "except one girl who wants to be a teacher in an Indian school." Senator Daniel, of Virginia, had been laboring in vain for eight months to secure the appointment of a friend as consul, but had been told that his State had more than his share, and had abandoned the project. His friend has been nominated and another particular friend for United States marshal, which was equally unexpected. In political circles in Washington the nomination of Mr. Salm for postmaster in this city was regarded as an open bid for the vote of Senator Turpie, and yesterday's ballot proved the correctness of the surmise. Since his inauguration the President has not only ignored the recommendations of the Missouri Senators, but he has frequently threatened to remove them. He has frequently threatened to remove them. He has frequently threatened to remove them.

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could have been, and would have been if Mr. Cleveland had nominated a good man for the place without reference to his desire to gratify his revenge and put an indignity on Senator Hill. There are a score of lawyers in New York city and a hundred in the circuit any one of whom the Senate would have confirmed without hesitation. It was not necessary for the President to nominate an anti-Cleveland Democrat. It was only necessary that he should nominate a well-equipped and competent man not identified with either faction. But this was not what Mr. Cleveland wanted. He wanted to humiliate Senator Hill, and to do this he has sent in the names of two persons who were objectionable for several reasons and excellent candidates for rejection. He knew that the New York Senate would make a bitter fight against both Hornblower and Peckham, and he had no right to expect that Republican Senators would vote for their confirmation. He has been fairly beaten twice, and he should own it. It is time for the factional fight to stop. Let Mr. Cleveland put his personal animosities aside and nominate some man who is qualified for the position, and whose personal or political record will invite support instead of opposition, and he will be confirmed at once. Let him do this and let us have done with the scandalous spectacle of a President trying to bribe Senators with official patronage to confirm an unfit nomination simply to gratify his pique.

ANOTHER RAILROAD MAN HEARD FROM.

The depression of business during the last year has made itself very sensibly felt in the earnings of railroads, and prominent railroad men do not seem to be in doubt as to the cause. Looking at the matter from a strictly business point of view they are forced to the conclusion that the prospect of the passage of the Wilson bill is the main factor in the paralysis of trade that has operated so disastrously on the transportation business. It has not been long since President Ingalls, of the C., C. & St. L. Railway Company, gave very free expression to this opinion, and now comes a similar expression from another prominent railroad man. President T. B. Blackstone, of the Chicago & Alton railway, takes occasion in his annual report to roundly scold the policy of the Democratic party, which he holds responsible for the depression of the railroad business in common with all others. After presenting a statement showing the falling off of the company's business in 1893, he says:

It is hardly necessary to say that the reduction in the number of passengers and in the number of tons of freight carried was caused by the depression of business. We have not been able to purchase at prices lower than ever before in this country. Never before has there been so much idleness among the workmen of this country. The resumption of business activity there is a matter of time, and it is a matter of time before the railroads will be able to resume their former position in the world. Although the declared object of the American people is to have free trade, and that thereafter, for a few years, the railroads will be able to resume their former position in the world. Although the declared object of the American people is to have free trade, and that thereafter, for a few years, the railroads will be able to resume their former position in the world.

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In question, and the name was sent to the Senate forthwith. The name of a Mr. Beard, who had been nominated for postmaster in Danville, Ill., has been withdrawn in the expectation of conciliating Senator Cullom.

These are a few of the items of current gossip about the Capitol and the hotels in Washington, where everybody regards such action on the part of the President as attempts to use the patronage to bribe Senators. There has never been anything like it before.

MAJOR GORDON'S LETTER TO GEN. DUNN.

The Journal publishes to-day a letter written nearly twelve years ago by Maj. Jonathan W. Gordon to his life-long and intimate personal friend, Gen. W. McKee Dunn, of Washington city. They are both dead now. A copy of the letter was committed to a mutual friend, with permission to publish at his discretion. He thinks the proper time has come. It will be read for his sake with interest by the numerous personal friends of Major Gordon who yet remain, and with no less interest by those who have come into active life long since. The elections of 1882 had gone, more or less, against the Republicans in all the States, largely on account of the disaffection of a class of men who were politically too pure to submit to what they chose to call the bossism of party leaders, and yet without a single political measure that they could condemn. The secret was that they were disconcerted and soured because they themselves could not be leaders. At the next presidential election the electoral vote was cast for Mr. Cleveland, chiefly through the disaffection of Republicans in New York, giving that State to him by a plurality of less than 1,300, while lacking more than 40,000 of a majority, and the electoral votes of other States, Indiana included, were obtained in the same way.

What Major Gordon so graphically predicted as to the probable outcome in case of the government passing into the hands of the Democratic party is now history. The South, the brains of the party, is in complete control. In the language of the writer, "The lost cause has found itself," and already the policy of retaining power by usurpation is in exercise. What else are the schemes of gerrymandering and ballot-box stuffing, and the repeal of the only law which has preserved even the semblance of honest elections without pretending to substitute another? The violence by which Green Smith usurped the presidency of the Indiana Senate and other revolutionary measures often resorted to are only a part of the scheme he alludes to of holding power after being outvoted by the people.

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